

Available to the public will be four independent study rooms, which eventually will have personal computers. And, speaking of computers, half the tables in the library feature floor outlets so laptop computers can be plugged in.

For those who aren't machine compatible, an electronic learning lab for Internet training was built.

There also is an adult services room, a geography section, a microfilm area and, of course, a whole section devoted only to genealogy. One limited-access room will contain rare items, such as historical and holiday-oriented material.

All of the books, tapes, discs and catalogues will be moved starting Monday—when the old library shuts down for good.

The new library will open its doors to the public at 9 a.m. Aug. 9. At 7 p.m. Aug. 8, a grand opening celebration, called "A World of Opportunities," will feature a laser light show, plus music, refreshments and library tours.

"Everyone is looking forward to it," Monnin said. "I can't wait."

HONORING BIMBA MANUFACTURING CO.

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bimba Manufacturing Co., who is celebrating 40 years of business and the retirement of the ESOP loan.

Bimba Manufacturing was founded by Charles W. Bimba, Sr., the son of Barbara and Joe Bimba who came to America from Lithuania. While on a service call in Danville, IL, Mr. Bimba dreamed of developing a low cost, nonrepairable cylinder that would help enhance productivity. In 1957, Mr. Bimba bought a 100-year-old barn in Monee, IL to start his company. By 1969, the 1,100 square foot barn had been expanded six times.

Today, Bimba is employee-owned and remains the market leader in its field. Bimba Manufacturing has over 100 domestic and international distributors. In 1994, Bimba became the first cylinder manufacturer in North America to achieve certification from the ISO.

Bimba Manufacturing is also recognized as a leader in employee relations. In 1986, every employee was given the option to participate in an employee stock ownership plan. This plan continues to this day. Every employee who is a participant in the plan has a direct financial stake in the company. As the company prospers, the value of the common stock increases. Bimba is also proud to have maintained a record free of layoffs during its entire history; such a record is hard to find in this day and age.

I urge this body to identify and recognize other companies in their communities whose actions have so greatly benefited and enlightened America's working communities.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing along with Chair-

man JIM LEACH, the international criminal court resolution. The resolution establishes the sense of the U.S. Congress that our Nation should continue to support and fully participate in negotiations at the United Nations to establish a permanent international criminal court. It also states that we should provide any assistance necessary to expedite such establishment.

The resolution is the product of the consultation and input of numerous groups and experts on war crimes, and international human rights, including the Holocaust Museum Committee on Conscience, the U.S. Department of State, and the Washington Working Group on the International Criminal Court.

I have been interested in the subject of war crimes for both of my terms in Congress. In particular, my interest was heightened when I visited the Hague last year and had an opportunity to meet with Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald at that time. The work of that tribunal cannot be overestimated or overvalued. What I saw at the Hague was the dedication and hard work of several principled judicial representatives aiming to bring justice and a sense of peace back to a troubled region of the world.

We have seen major developments recently at the tribunal, including: its first verdict and sentencing of a 20-year prison term. The first war crimes proceeding against a commanding officer, since the end of World War II and the first NATO operation to arrest Bosnians accused of war crimes conducted by British troops with United States support.

Despite these actions and successes, the problem of war crimes is not dissipating. The recent atrocities committed in Rwanda, Zaire, Bosnia, and Cambodia are examples of why this court establishment is necessary now.

We must never forget that international crimes such as genocide, and crimes against humanity are antithetical to peace and security. The incident of such crimes have a destructive and harmful effect on our efforts to establish world peace. The failure to prosecute individuals suspected of these offenses reduces our opportunity, and more importantly, our responsibility, to protect the human rights of all individuals.

A permanent ICC with jurisdiction to try the most serious international crimes is an effective device to bring us closer to ending human rights abuses. The court will ensure that the law is applied in a fair and consistent manner and will act as a deterrent for future war crimes.

The United Nations is already ahead of us in this effort. A preparatory committee has been established and has met to discuss the details of a draft treaty to be considered at a diplomatic conference next year. More than 120 nations are represented on this committee, including the United States.

President Clinton voiced his support 2 years ago. I am pleased to announce that the resolution is endorsed by the Clinton administration and that it has the support of both the Department of Defense and Department of State. It is now time for Congress to make its support known also and I look forward to working with my colleagues for the passage of this resolution.

A PASSIONATE VOICE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF GARY SUDDUTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota lost a passionate voice for social and economic justice when Gary Sudduth, the Minneapolis Urban League president, died suddenly this week at age 44. His untimely death strikes a blow to the community and efforts to make our cities better places to live, work, and learn.

For years, Gary's reputation as an effective force for social change was well-known, not only in Minnesota, but across the Nation. In the process, he touched and improved the lives of millions.

Gary was born and raised on the north side of Minneapolis with his eight brothers and sisters. He continued to live there until his death. In 1977, he joined the Minneapolis Urban League, and I first knew him as the young, active director of its juvenile advocate program. Later, he became director of the Street Academy and then vice president of community outreach and advocacy programs. In 1992, was named president and chief executive officer.

Throughout his tenure, Gary united people from all walks of life to focus on a common goal—improving the social and economic conditions for people in urban areas. He knew how to negotiate with his adversaries and to prod his friends—all in the name of implementing policies that would revitalize cities and benefit their inhabitants. At the same time, he sought longlasting solutions for problems, not quick fixes. Above all, he listened and he led, sustained by the belief that every problem had a solution.

Gary demanded fairness, excellence, and accountability from the Government, from our schools and from the legal system. He challenged the establishment and the status quo to accomplish the changes he saw necessary—all the while speaking out for minorities, the poor, and for children. His moderating style and negotiating skills often brought calm, compromise, and peace to Minneapolis at times when crisis and unrest threatened to destabilize it.

It will be difficult for the community to replace the talents and drive of Gary Sudduth, who made the work of the Urban League his mission. The way he lived his life was an example for us all—in fact it was his greatest asset. The city of Minneapolis, the State of Minnesota, and indeed the Nation are better off for his commitment and his contributions. That is his enduring legacy. I hope his example has inspired a new generation of leaders and urban advocates who will try to emulate his life's work.

LOCAL CONTROL AND FAIR HOUSING REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to reform the Fair Housing